NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE WHIG CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS.

At the instance of two conspicuous Members of Congress who formed part of the late meetings at the Capitol which resulted in fixing upon a day and place of assemblage for the Whig National Convention, we copy from a New York paper the subjoined account of the proceedings of the Congressional Caucus, the accuracy of which, as well as of the views of the Presiding Officer, is confirmed to us by the authority above referred to. Having published all the particulars of that Caucus, officially communicated, as early as they reached us, we should have considered it a departure from precedent, at least, if not from propriety, to resort to distant prints for any broader light upon the subject. Nor do we now spontaneously reproduce the account of the Congression of the Chair was sustained without division.

Nose—Appleton, James Brooks, E. C. Cabell, Clingman, Dockery, Ewing, Gentry, Haws, Haven, Landry, H. Marshall, Martin, Moore, Outlaw, Schermerborn, Strother, Williams.

Mr. Gentry, Gentry, Haws, Haven, Landry, H. Marshall, Martin, Moore, Outlaw, Schermerborn, Strother, Williams.

Mr. Gentry, Gentry, Haws, Haven, Landry, H. Marshall, Martin, Moore, Outlaw, Schermerborn, Strother, Williams.

Mr. Gentry, Gentry, Haws, Haven, Landry, H. Marshall, Martin, Moore, Outlaw, Schermerborn, Strother, Williams.

Mr. Gentry, of Tennessee, then offered the following, in addition or amendment, to the resolution of Mr. Resoluted, I and place for the National Whig Convention to assemble, are not to be understeed as pladging them selves to support the numinees of said Convention, except upon the condition of a sendition or anendment, to the resolution of Mr. Gentry House of Congression and lace of the National Whig now spontaneously reproduce the account of the proceedings of that meeting, as published elsewhere; but we do not know how to resist the wishes of gentlemen and friends who desire to see them transferred to our columns.

To guard against misapprehension, however, and not because we assume any right to interfere with the private consultations held by members of Congress, we think it proper to say, that, in our view, the Congressional Caucus did well to confine its action to the recommendation of a day and place for the assembling of the great Whig National Convention. No proclamation by the Congressional Convention could, we trust, have been necessary to confirm the fact of the SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS being a fundamental and irrecusable principle of the Whig party of the Union.

FROM THE NEW YORK HERALD OF MAY 7.

WASHINGTON, MAY 6, 1852.

To the Editor of the Herald: Judge Mangun has addressed a note to the Secretaries of the Whig caucus, requesting of them a journal of the proceedings of the two meetings; and the secretaries have furnished the same. Judge Underwood, of Kentucky, has addressed, voluntarily and without solicitation, as I am informed, a letter to Judge Mangun, in which he assumes entirely the responsibility of Judge Mangum's nomination as Chairman of the caucuses.

caucuses. Judge MANGON holds that memoers of Congress, as such, have no power conferred on them, either expressly or implied, by usage or otherwise, to construct a political platform for parties to rally on, in the election of President and Vice President of the United States. Their dicta, or resolves, bind no one; wherefore, then, resolve any

thing?
In former times, Congressional caucuses were, by sufferance, permitted to designate candidates for President
and Vice President. It was found, or supposed to be
found, that a wide door was opened to political intrigue,
and the actual Administration, for the time being, was
supposed capable of exciting a potential, irregular, and
pernicious influence in the selection of candidates. That
system, with all its appendages, fell into absolute disgrace
after the Crawford caucus, in 1823 and '24, when a minority held a meeting and made nominations, which signally after the Crawford caucus, in 1823 and '24, when a mino-rity held a meeting and made nominations, which signally failed, under the fiercest denunciations of those opposed

to its policy.

After that period the modes of concentrating public sentiment were various and variable, until it matured into the usage of simply recommending "time and place" for the mature of the Convention, without other power or authority. It is clear that the establishment of tests may, in many imaginable cases, be equivalent to designating

Mr. Many implication coses, be equivalent to designating the candidates, if it were conceded to be obligatory.

Mr. Mangun ruled out all matter not connected immediately with the recommending of "time and place," subject to the majority of the caucus, who were competent to entertain any thing, and amend and vote finally upon it. Members of the caucus, both North and South, gave notice, on several occasions, that they would receive and discuss any or all propositions after the real business of the meeting was disposed of; and, upon an appeal to the meeting to acquiesce in this course, not a single objecting voice was heard.

MR. MANGUM'S LETTER.

WASHINGTON, MAY 1, 1852.

GENTLEMEN: You will be so obliging as to make out an accurate transcript of the journal kept of the proceedings of the Whigs of Congress, held on the 9th and 20th of April, and oblige yours, respectfully,
W. MANGUM, Chairman

To the Hon, Mr. CHANDLER and Mr. DOCKERY, Secr.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE CAUCITS. At a meeting of the Whig members of Congress, held in Senate chamber, on Friday evening, April 9, 1852— On motion of Senator Underwood, of Kentucky, the Hon.
WILLE P. Mangum, (Senator,) of North Carolina, was called

WILLIE P. MANGUN, (SCHALOF,) of Polynamia, and ALPRED DOCK-to the chair.

JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, of Pennsylvania, and ALPRED DOCK-ERY, of North Carolina, were appointed secretaries.

The CHAIRWAN stated that the object of the meeting was to recommend the time and place for holding the Whig National Convention for nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States.

On motion of Mr. CABELL, of Florida, the rules of the Se-

nate were adopted as the rules for the meeting.

There were present, of the Senate, 14; of the House, 56— 0 members.

Mr. Casell, of Florida, suggested that the names of Whig nembers of both Houses be called over; and the names of those

present be noted.

Some discussion arose as to the adjournment of the meeting Mr. Manshall, of Kentucky, gave notice that at the ad

Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, gave notice that at the adjourned meeting he should offer resolutions sustaining the Compromise act as a finality.

The Charmans stated that the question was not now before the meeting; but that he deemed it due to the gentlemen present, and to his own honor, to state explicitly that he should be called on, by his understanding of the rules of the Senate which had been adopted for the government of this meeting, and the usages of the Whig party, to rule out of order such resolutions, and he took this early time of stating the matter, that the meeting, if they did not approve of this decision, might call another gentleman to the chair.

Various propositions for calling a future meeting and for large time of adjournment were made, when the following resolution of Mr. Sackett, of New York, was adopted, namely:

namely:
That when this meeting adjourns, it adjourn to meet in this place on Tuesday evening, the 20th instant, at 7 o'clock.

And then the meeting adjourned. ADJOURNED MEETING

An adjourned meeting of the Whig members of Congresswas held in the Senate chamber on Tuesday evening, April At a quarter before eight o'clock Mr. Mangun took the

acts known as the adjustment measures as forming, in their mutual dependence and connexion, a system of compromise the most conciliatory, and the best for the entire country that could be obtained from conflicting sectional interests and opinions; and that, therefore, they ought to be adhered to and carried into faithful execution as a final settlement in principle and substance of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embrace, and do unite on this basis as well as upon the long-established principles of the Whig party, do hereby recommend the — day of — and the city of — as the time and place for holding the National Whig Convention for the choice of Whig candidates for the Presidency and

ontrary to the established usage of the party. But, as a sub-contrary to the established usage of the party. But, as a sub-stantive resolution, it was to be considered and decided by the meeting whether it would be acted on after the transaction of business, upon which alone the meeting had assembled, via. that of recommending the time and place for holding the Whig

Ayes and nay on the Appear of Hon. Aumphrey Marshall from the decision of the Chair:

Senate.—Ayes—Messrs. J. H. Clarke, John Davis, H. Fish, J. W. Miller, Truman Smith, P. Spruance, J. R. Underwood, and B. F. Wade.

Nays—Messrs. Brooke, James Cooper, and Jackson Morton.

House.—Ayes—Messrs. Allison, Barrere, Bowne, Brenton, Briggs, Campbell, Chandler, Cullom, Fowler, Goodenow, Goodrich, Grey, Hascall, Hebard, Hosford, Howe, T. W. Howe, Hunter, King, Kuhos, Mescham, Moore, Morehead, Parker, Penniman, Porter, Sackett, Schoolcraft, Scudder, Stanly, Stanton, Stevens, Taylor, Walbridge, Ward, Washburn, Wells, White (of Kw.) Williams.

Noss-Appleton, James Brooks, E. C. Cabell, Clingman,

Baltimore and insert Philadelphia; which motion was negatived.

Gen. Cullow, of Tennessee, then gave notice that, after Mr. Stanly's resolution should have been disposed of, he would review the resolutions offered by the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Marshall,) and the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Gentuck), if they would remain.

The question on Mr. Stanly's resolution was then put, and decided in the affirmative without a division.

Gen. Cullow, of Tennessee, then gave notice that as the particular friends of the resolutions which had been ruled out of order, in connexion with the resolution of Mr. Stanly, were not present, he did not feel called on to present the resolution of which he had given previous notice.

It was resolved that the Chairman of the meeting have authority to re-convene this meeting, should circumstances, in his opinion, render necessary such a course.

It was ordered that the Chairman of the meeting cause the resolution recommending the time and place for holding the

It was ordered that the Chairman of the meeting cause the resolution recommending the time and place for holding the Whig National Convention to be inserted in the Whig newspapers of this District, signed by himself and countersigned by the Secretaries; and then, at a quarter before twelve, the meeting adjourned.

A true copy of the journal of the meeting.

JOS. R. CHANDLER,

ALFRED DOCKERY,

Secretaries.

SENATOR UNDERWOOD'S LETTER.

Washington, May 3, 1852.

Sir: The comments upon your conduct as chairman of the meeting to fix the time and place where the National Whig Convention should assemble, induce me as an act of justice to state how you were placed in that position. At the commencement of the session I was chairman of the Whig committee to arrange the standing committees of the Senate. The time having arrived when, according to the usages of the party, the Whig members of Congress should designate the time and place for the meeting of the National Convention, several gentlemen suggested to me that, in consequence of my action as chairman, I was the proper person to convoke the Whig Senators; I assented, and accordingly notified them to assemble in the audience chamber of the Senate. Many met at the time appointed, when I stated the object which had induced me to call them together, and then nominated you as chairman for the occasion. Several persons said, "Agreed," and no objection being made from any quarter, I declared you duly chosen. The only business transacted at this meeting was to invest you with authority as our chairman to consult with the Whig members of the House, and to arrange a time and place for convening a joint meeting of the Whigs of both Houses. This was done, and the Senators and Representatives of the Whig party assembled on the evening of the 9th of April in the Senate chamber, fourteen Senators and fifty-six members of the House attending.

I called the meeting to order, and stated the first business. WASHINGTON, MAY 3, 1852.

Senate chamber, fourteen Senators and fifty-six members of the House attending.

I called the meeting to order, and stated the first business was to elect u chairman, and that I recommended you as a suitable person to be appointed. After a short pause I stated that if no other person was nominated, I would put the question upon your appointment. No one suggested the name of any other than yourself. I then put the question, whether you should be re-elected to preside, and received a general affirmative response. I heard no dissenting voice. I therefore declared your election to be unanimous, and invited you take the chair, which you did.

In proposing you as the presiding officer, I was solely influenced by your experience and fitness for the position. I had no previous consultation with you on the subject. I did not know how you would decide any question of order which might arise in the course of our deliberations. If you were under pledges to decide any anticipated question out of order, or in a particular manner, I then had, and now have, no knowledge of such pledge. or in a particular description of the property of the property

Hon. W. P. MANGEY.

THE CAMPAIGN.

We copy from the New York papers the subjoined Address and Resolutions, as adopted at a Mass Meeting of the friends of Mr. FILLMORE, held in the city of New York on Monday evening. All accounts agree in representing the gathering,

sectional consideration. Its views were enlarged. and its disposition was liberal and conciliatory.

The principal speakers were Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, of Kentucky, Hon. MEREDITH P. GENTRY, of Tennessee, and Hon. JAMES BROOKS, of New York. It is not improbable that we shall be able hereafter to place before our readers at least a portion of the discussion.

ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: When, on the 10th of July, 1850, an inscrutable Providence removed the Ruler elected by the People, the nation was consoled by a thorough knowledge of the ability, integrity, patriotism, truth, and statesmanship of his distinguished successor.

Called thus unexpected to the Chief Magistracy, he

Called thus unexpected to the Chief Magistracy, he found himself beset with difficulties of an extraordinary character. The whole land was rent with civil dissensions, and differing in opinions, not only as between opposing parties, but also each of the great political divisions severed by intestine conflicts, all referring to the same all-absorbing question.

The great leader of our party, who may with propriety be called its father, had crunciated a mode of settlement, and, aided by Webster and other leading spirits of the Whig party, having the hearty co-operation of Cass and other distinguished members of the opposition, they agreed

inguished members of the opposition, they agreed substantially upon the plan of HENRY CLAY.

During the lifetime of Gen. Taylor all the antagonisms

of the various parties cordially united in opposition to the mode of adjustment known to history as "the compromise of 1850." It was well known that the Vice President gave to that compromise his cordial assent and cor

At a quarter before eight o'clock Mr. Mangun took the chair.

The proceedings of the previous meeting were read.
Mr. Stanly, of North Carolina, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it be recommended that the Whig National Convention be held in the city of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, on Wednesday, the leth day of June next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States,
Mr. Mansmall, of Kentucky, then offered the following as a substitute for that by Mr. Stanly:

Whereas the determination of the time and place for holding a National Whig Convention has been referred to the Whigs of Congress, the Whig members of the Senate and House of Representatives, having assembled in Convention, with the explicit understanding that they regard the series of acts known as the adjustment measures as forming, in their acts known as the adjustment measures as forming, in their instantly approved, became the law of the land. The

instantly approved, became the law of the land. The effect produced was, as anticipated, blessed. It removed from the arena of partisan and political strife the question of slavery, a forced issue, which not even the extremist abolitionist, nor yet the most ultra secessionist, can make germane to the great charter of our liberties. It restored to the representatives of the people more legitimate pursuits, directing their immediate attention to the vital interests of all the people before neglected.

Millard Fillmore found in his own breast and in the hearts of the masses of his countrymen his reward.

Every eye in the Union was turned to him. He possessed the confidence of the masses.

ed the confidence and the regard of his follow-citizens generally. Public sentiment centered to the support of his Administration, not only in all the domestic affairs of the country affecting its industry, its commerce at home business, upon which alone the meeting had assembled, vis. that of recommending the time and place for holding the Whig National Convention.

From this decision Mr. Marsall took an appeal, and after considerable debate, in which great latitude was allowed, the motion was put, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the meeting?" and the question was decided in the afternative by ayes 46, nays 21, as follows:

Ayes and nays on the appeal of Hon. Humphrey Marshall from the decision of the Chair:

Senate.—Ayes—Mesers. J. H. Clarke, John Davis, H. Fish, J. W. Miller, Truman Smith, P. Spruance, J. R. Underwood, and B. F. Wade.

In all the relations of life, public and private, he has secured the esteem of good men by pursuing unfalteringly.

In all the relations of life, public and private, he has secured the esteem of good men by pursuing unfalteringly a just and upright course, without guile, stain, or reproach, that has advanced him continuously grade by grade to the highest station known to the Republic. He has dignified and elevated the office by proving conclusively that it was best administered by its occupant when truth, virtue, honor, and ability, were his attendants; and he has exhi-bited in his own person and conduct the example of the

early Presidents, that in the broad sense in which the | the 10th of this month, for the purpose of nominating | FROMOUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT. | jects. The condition of the native inhabitants was rapid-

early Presidents, that in the broad sense in which the
fathers of the Union made manifest the glorious meaning
of our name and title—that he was, although attached to
a party, the President of the United States, discharging
all the duties and obligations of his trust as a partit and
a statesman, and not as a partisan.

1. Therefore resident, That as Millard Fillmore, commencing
life a poor boy, following up to early manhood a mechanical
trade, educating himself practically and thoroughly byhis own
industry, and commencing then the practice of a pofession
in which his was honorable for his virtues; called by the people
among whom he lived to represent them in both brenches of industry, and commencing them the practice of a profession in which he was honorable for his virtues; called by ite people among whom he lived to represent them in both brinches of the Legislature, and there exhibiting that integrity and ability which have since characterized his career; by the same people elected to the national councils, where he has continued by their unqualified approval, and in the ever-memorable 27th Congress made by the general voice of the Representatives chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, he tiere, by his unwearied devolved darks the most arduous sesion on record, by his firmness, discretion, and ability, mainly contributed to the passage of that bill which rescued the down-trodden industry and bleeding interests of the country, and in the place of wrecks laid the new and sure foundations of intional greatness and prosperity; thence, by a majority of nearly forty thousand, elected Comptroller of his own State, he discharged his duties with such marked distinction, and se brought order out of confusion as to win from all classes unqualified praise. Without the solicitation of himself or his friends, he was unanimously nominated for the Vice Presidency; thus offered as a peacemaker between the contending elements of his own party, the force of his character and his unimpeachable position reconciled antagonists, and, worthily united with General Taylor, he shared in the success of the impaign of 1848.

2. Resolved. That, when called by Providence to ever upon

able position reconciled antagonists, and, worthily united with General Taylor, he shared in the success of the sampaign of 1848.

2. Resolved, That, when called by Providence to exter upon the duties of President, we find him relying on the Amighty, and, with an unfaltering trust in the patriotism of his country, and, with an unfaltering trust in the patriotism of his country, men, invoking his fellow-citizens to sustain him; presing onwards in the discharge of his high vosstion, and, undr circumstances of danger and peril to the Republic almost without a parallel, "with signal ability and success," restoring peace to the land; maintaining and furthering its interests at home; upholding, preserving, and defending the constitution and the laws; throwing every where the sign of protection over the rights of our country and its citizens abroad; winning from all men and from all classes the meed of b-710g so acted in his great office as to redound to the terrest, the honor, and the glory of the nation; placing his Administration side by side with Washington's, Jefferson's, and Madison's; and in his own personal purity teaching an inestimable lesson. In behalf of the people of this city, who thus estimate Millard Fillagons, we present him to our countrymen as the Whig candidate for the Presidency of the United States, pledging to our brethren every where throughout the Union our hearty co-operation to secure his triumphant election.

8. Revolved, That this community have but one voice in the expression of their affection and veneration for that peerless patriot now drawing near his immortality, "full of honors and full of glory." Our offering is our hearts, and that has but one utterance of deep and grataful thanks. We look upon a country at peace and blessed; and now, when detraction has ceased, when slander ashamed seeks the shelter of obscurity, when neither ambition nor falsehood can more avail their utterers, the nation turns to him as to its chief and best benefactor. We, the friends of Millard Fillagon, may

one whom he says "has been tried and found true, faithful, honest, and conscientious."

4. Resolved. That in 1850 we expressed the voice of this city, when more than forty thousand of our citizens solemnly endorsed the compromises, and invoked the aid of our Representatives then to effect its passage; so now we reaffirm our devotion to the great national Whig party of principle, and declare our intention to abide by and maintain to the best of our ability the Union, the Constitution, and the Laws, each and every part of them; and we here proclaim that, through weal or we, we will continue in this faith always, which should know no difference of bellef in any section of our broad and happy land.

The following Letters, among others, were addressed to the Committee of Arrangements by gentlemen who could not attend the meeting :

Letter from Ex-Senator Clayton, of Delaware. NEWCASTLE, MAY 5, 1852

NEWCASTLE, MAY 5, 1852.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter of the 3d, full of kindness, and inviting me to attend a meeting to be held on the 10th instant, in the city of New York, to nominate Millard Fillmore as the Whig candidate for the Presidency. As far as I, from the secluded life I am obliged to lead, can judge of the signs of the times, the great contest will be between Mr. Fillmore and Gen. Scott. One has been tried, and all men speak favorably of him. The acts of no President sives the days of of him. The acts of no President since the days of Washington have met with more universal approbation Why, then, should we change him for an untried man! for one especially whose former pursuits have not particularly fitted him for civil station? For one, I think we larly fitted him for civil station? For one, I think we have already had enough of military heroes elevated to the high office of President; and I am willing to stop here, and in future to be content to entrust the administration of our civil affairs to the hands of civilians. This was an opinion formerly entertained by most Whigs; and although Whig principles cannot change, Whig men can and do, as we daily see. Why, I repeat, reject Mr. Fillmore to try another? Is he not good enough? What is his fault? No one expects a better; no one hopes it. But there are men who want offices, but who do not hope to get them from Mr. Fillmore. Hence their tears.

Besides, at this time the wildest notions are afloat on the subject of Government, not only here but over the

senting, as the Courier and Enquirer remarks, "an of occasion of interest and satisfaction to all the conservative portion of the Whig party. The speeches were able, and were not only marked with true Whig stamp, but were pervaded throughout with genuine all-subduing patriotism. The meeting was evidently under the influence of a high and strong national sentiment, that set at nought every sectional consideration. Its views were enlarged, siderate, too calm, too wise, and just, and too true this country, to entertain any such extravagancies. I fact, I think he is just the man for the times.

fact, I think he is just the man for the times.

The Southern Whigs are, as I understand, disposed to take Mr. Fillmore, a Northern man, as their candidate, or rather that they prefer him to any other. I would yield much to this preference, because it is due to them.

I have been for many years laboring under a very painful disease, Angina Pectoris, which incapacitates me from leaving home. I cannot, therefore, gentlemen, have the pleasure of being with you on the tenth.

Very respectfully.

T. CLAYTON. Very respectfully,

Letter from Senator Berrien WASHINGTON, MAY 6, 1852.

Washington, May 6, 1852.

Gentlemen: I have received your letter, inviting me to be present and to address a meeting which it is contemplated to hold in your city, on the 10th instant, "of the friends of Millard Fillmore, for the purpose of nominating that eminent statesman for the Presidency," and have to express my sincere regret that I am unable to accept the invitation with which you have honored me. The pressure of domestic affliction rest too heavy upon me at this moment to permit me to comply with your wishes. It utterly unfits me for the task which you propose for me.

pose for me.

But if the declaration of my opinion that the continuance of this patriotic citizen in the official station which he now holds, and the duties of which he has discharged with holds, and the duties of which he has discharged with such eminent ability, fidelity, and impartiality, would be conductive to the public welfare, and the appropriate meed awarded by an enlightened and generous people for his patriotic services; if the assurance of my undoubting conviction that, as the nominee of the National Convention for the Presidency, he would command the undivided vote of your political friends, and of a respectable number of your Democratic brethren in the State in which I live; if the expression of an earnest desire, feit and cherished not merely as a Southern was but also as a American merely as a Southern man, but also as an America citizen, looking to the welfare of this great Republic, all its varied interests, of an anxious wish that he may nominated and elected to that high office: if these sent ments may be in any degree acceptable to the meeting, offer them to you as frankly as I entertain them sincerel; and hidding you "God acced" in your retriction. and bidding you "God speed" in your patriotic pure myself,

Faithfully, your fellow-citizen,

J. MACPHERSON BERRIEN.

Letter from Senator Brooke, of Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, MAY 8, 1852.

GENTLEMEN: I regret very much that indispensable engagements will prevent my being with you on the 10th instant. Believing that the integrity of the Whig party depends in a great degree on the nomination of Mr. Fillmore, I sincerely hope that your efforts to procure his nomination will be crowned with success. The Southern heart is with him, and the North will not, I am confident, fail to render justice to her pure and noble son. fail to render justice to her pure and noble son.

With much respect, I have the honor to be, your obedi-

Letter from James T. Morehead, of North Carolina.

Letter from James T. Morchead, of North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, MAY 8, 1852.

Gentlemen: This morning I received your invitation, requesting my aid in securing the nomination of Millard Fillmore for the Presidency, by delivering an address on the 10th instant in New York.

Under ordinary circumstances, a compliance would have been extremely gratifying to my feelings and wishes. As at present advised, I think whatever address I may make had better be delivered at this place.

The chiect of your meeting has my hearty approbation:

The object of your meeting has my hearty approbation; also that of the Whigs of my State. I will be found in the front ranks with you in securing Mr. Fillmore's nomination, and after that in the van in efforts to secure his election.

With high regard, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JAMES T. MOREHEAD.

Letter from Hon. F. S. Martin.

House of Refs., Washington, May 8.

Gentlemen: Your letter of the 5th instant, inviting me address a public meeting in the city of New York, on Letter from Hon. F. S. Martin.

request, but I am with you in spirit, believing that Mr. Fillmore has given to his country the most industrible evidence of his fitness for that position, and being also fully satisfied that no man can receive the united Maig vote whose views are not well known upon the Compromise measures passed by the last Congress. But the result of the nomination by the Whig National Convention

to the success of the Whig party.

If the meeting shall have the effect to produce harmony in the party throughout this Union, and to lay the foundation of its principles upon constitutional and astional grounds, so that all men who desire to see this Union preprounds, so that all men who desire to see this Union pre-erved and perpetuated can with honest hands take up-the cause and go into the ensuing campaign with a feeling and determination to be in the right, come what may, they will render a service to the country not soon to be

That the Whig party is the one to which the country must look for the preservation of the Union there can be no doubt; and, if they can harmonize on the principles of the Constitution, and act upon it, I have no fears for the

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedie ervant, FRED. S. MARTIN.

NEWS ITEMS.

An ordinance has passed the City Council of Portland, Maine, abolishing the law against smoking in the streets; the new law repealing the old one taking effect ten days from the date of its passage.

The citizens of Haverhill (Mass.) are taking measures to erect a monument to the memory of Hannah Dustin, pon the site of the old house from which she was carried

nations, 1,900 houses of worship. Number of communi-cants about 124,000—one professing Christian to every eight of the population. The Baptists have 300 preachers nd 26,000 com

ver floated down the Ohio river, arrived at that city a few days since. It contained one million two hundred thousand feet of boards, was thirty rods in length and The Governor and Council of Maine have ordered a new

election in the Oxford and Lincoln district, on the 7th of June, to fill the vacancy in the present Congress, occasioned by the decease of the Hon. Charles Andrews. The Ohio Statesman notices the arrival at Columbus of Miss Catharine Scholey, aged 36 years, who weighs six hundred and eleven pounds, and who is probably the largest woman—of her age at least—in the world. She

is a native of Pickaway county. David Kennison, the last of the Boston Tea Party, who died and was buried with military honors at Chicago lately, was one hundred and sixteen years, three months, and seven days old.

On Friday last a train of fifty cars loaded with cattle came dewn on the central line of railroads to Albany. eaving enough cattle at Buffalo waiting transportation to load one hundred cars more. The trade, the Register says, has grown up within two years, and is increasing very rapidly. Large numbers of cattle have come over the road within the last three days. Droves are constantly passing through the streets, the great majority of them being taken South by freight barges. Many go to Bosten by railroad, and others find their way up the hill to the slaughter-houses.

The New Orleans Delta states that the McDonough estate is rapidly melting away in the litigation. The executors and attorneys have already disposed of nearly \$100,000, and a large portion of the personal and real estate of the deceased is advertised to be sold to meet the current expenses.

An effort has been made in the Massachusetts Legislature to repeal the old law which excludes Atheists from the witness stand for incompetency. The Senate passed a repealing act, but it was lost in the House-94 to 74. Two clergymen spoke in favor of the repeal.

An exchange says that the only money used in the back part of Oregon is live stock—a hog paying for a dollar; a sheep for 50 cents; turkeys for 25 cents, and young dogs each for a shilling. If Smith owes Jones \$4.121, in doors and out of doors, (for there were two organizations,) to have been large and spirited, preget them from Mr. Fillmore. Hence their tears.

Besides, at this time the wildest notions are affoat on the sends him five hogs and receives for change one sheep, the subject of Government, not only here but over the

A young female aged twenty-one, by name Ann Eliza Burns, alias Shaw, alias Blach, alias Spindler, was arrested in Philadelphia on Wednesday afternoon charged with perpetrating a series of swindles and larcenies. Although so young, Ann Eliza has been married to three men, the last of whom she took unto herself about two weeks since.

ers of Coahoma county have already put under contract | business in the Masters' office." Lord CAMPBELL said about forty miles of levee in that county, under the late that "the Masters in Chancery had drawn down upon law of the State Legislature. The Whig thinks that if the the Court of Chancery all the censure and disparagement law is faithfully carried out, almost the whole of the val- which it labored under." The bill was read a first time. ley between Vicksburg and Memphis, east of the Missis- In the House of Commons the Attorney General obtained sippi river, will be free from inundation within a few leave to bring in a bill to abolish grand juries within the years, and will become the most valuable and productive metropolitan districts. Grand juries have been lightly otton region on the continent.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Virginia, at its late session in Front Royal, unanimously resolved not to unite, as an organized body, in favor of the Maine law, but to leave the members to act individually, as their judgments might dictate.

The Canadian journals are felicitating themselves and ongratulating the public on the fact that James S. Bailey and William Clarke, from Rochester, have been convicted of conspiracy to defraud D. S. Vandervort and others. through the agency of mesmerism and clairvoyance, by which a silver mine was to be discovered. They were entenced to pay a fine of \$100 each and be imprisoned one month. [A very inadequate punishment, as appears

The Washington (Texas) Star says the tusk, a tooth, and a portion of the leg bone of a huge animal were discovered imbedded in the sand at Hidalgo Falls, by some gentlemen on a fishing excursion, a few days since. The tusk is ten feet long, and measures at its greatest circumference twenty-three inches.

The steamboat men of St. Louis have held a public meeting, at which they suggested the necessary measures to prevent a recurrence of the terrible steamboat disasters on the Western waters; expressing their candid anxiety for the adoption of restrictive and cogent laws for the better protection of life and property, only asking that they may not be subject to useless and uncalled-for expenditures and restrictions.

A great coal mine has been discovered in Kentucky seven miles back of Cloverpark. The coal is found in surface veins. The district of land was first sold for \$1 surface veins. The district of land was first sold for \$5 per acre, some years since, and it was subsequently purchased by a speculator for the sum of \$10,000. He has since sold out to the present owners for the handsome sum of \$100,000. The mines have been worked but very little, and are almost inexhaustible. The coal burns like gas, and imparts great heat, and accompanied by no dirt whatever. It will as readily ignite as a candle, and the steamboat men use it instead of pine wood for torches.

At a meeting of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences at Boston, on Thursday evening, Prof. Hosrond exhibited the tin camphene vessel whose explosion at Salem caused the death of a female in the room where it exhibited the tin camphene vessel whose explosion at Salem caused the death of a female in the room where it took place. The stopper of the vessel was still in its place, from which it had not been driven by the explosion. Prof. H. submitted a satisfactory explanation of the manner in which the explosion was probably occasioned. He also exhibited the fragments of a glass camphene lamp which had exploded, seemingly without contact with the flame, in the hand of a lady at Hamilton. It is evident from these and other instances of the kind that the use of highly inflammable burning fluits is attended with considerable danger, in cases where no apparent contact with fire takes place.

The passage of horses and cattle over the Wheeling Bridge during the last winter has been immense. Since the 1st of December the lumber has probably been not less than 70,000; about double the number passed during the same months last year. Were the bridge not here this immense amount of Western product could not, for a large part of the time, have passed the river at all, but must have remained at the West.

Fire in the Mountains.—The Hagerstewn "Peoples'

FIRE IN THE MOUNTAINS .- The Hagerstown "Peoples

LONDON, APRIL 22, 1852. The fact that the three per cent. consols have again reached the par value, or 100, has turned much of the attention of managed man and financiers to the probability that the Government will avail themselves of the opportunity to reduce the rate of interest upon some particles of the national debt, as such \$2,250,000; canals for the purposes of irrigation 765

from political causes; such were the depressions 1700, 1715, 1745, 1782, and 1797. The high point was reached in 1792, when consols stood at 971; the lowest was in 1797, the price being, in September of that year, 474; the most depressed state, judging by the funds, in the fortunes of the Some of the chief fluctuations within the last half

century have arisen, however, from other than political causes. The revolutions in France in 1830 and 1848, and the Parliamentary reform agitations, no doubt, very forcib! affected prices, but nothing in proportion to what similar events would have done, had they occurred fifty years sooner. Excessive mercantile speculations, and their natural results; extensive failures; such as those of 1824-'5, and 1845, 1846, and 1847, were more depressive than either of the French re-volutions, or the discussions and agitations about reform. The occasional redundancies of capital, and necessarily attendant depressions in the rate of interest, which occurred in 1787, 1749, 1792, 1824, and 1844, were generally, but not always, the consequence of a season of peace and tran-quillity. After the peace of Utrecht in 1716, Mr. McCur-LOCH states that Sir ROBERT WALPOLE effected a saving on he annual interest of the national debt, to the amount of £324,456, by offering to pay off the public creditors.

Money could then be obtained at lower prices than the
Government had borrowed at, and therefore the Minister's terms were accepted. Mr. PELHAM made the next great reduction on the interest of the debt, after the peace of Aix la Chavelle in 1748. This reduction amour one per cent. on £57,000,000 or £570,000. Sir John BARNARD, a great London merchant, and a good man in many more senses than the mercantile one, was Mr. Pel-HAM's able supporter and adviser under all the difficulties which attended so bold a measure. Mr. Pirr, who, in the early part of his career, especially prided himself on his financial talents, was preparing to follow Mr. Pki-nan's example, when, in 1792—nine years after peace with the United States—consols had advanced (from 58§ in 1782) to 97§; but this intention was frustrated by the French revolution. No other opportunity than this one of 1792 offered the least chance of successfully accomplishing a reduction of the interest upon the national debt, etween 1749 and the peace of 1815. We find the folowing enumeration of reductions which have, since the latter date, been made by subsequent Ministers: In 1822 Mr. Vansittart (then Chancellor of the Exchequer,

reduced the navy five per cents, which then amounted to £142,500,000, to a four per cent. stock, making an Mr. F. Robinson (now Lord Ripon) reduced, in 1824, the four per cents to 31; thus effecting on an amount of £75,000,000 an annual

775,000

nual saving of..... These successive reductions of interest, by which-adling on those made by Sir ROBERT WALFOLE and Mr. Pelhan-no less an amount of annual charge upon the debt than £4.524,456 has been saved to the public, naturally make people speculate, now that consols have reached so high a price, upon the probability of a further reduction of interest. There appears to be two circumstances necessary to render such an operation profitably practicable. One is, that money should be plentiful, and the price of funded stock high; this has occurred. The other is that such a state of things should continue, and the rate of interest be consequently; low. Another circumstance to be noted is that the present amount of consolidated annuities is £380,000,000, exceeding by£130,000,000 the largest sum ever yet operated upon, and increasing the difficulty in proportion.

Parliament re-assembled, after the Easter ve

Monday evening. In the House of Lords the Lord Chancellor very ably initiated chancery reform, by bringing in a bill to do away with the office of Masters in Chancery, and of substituting other officers in their stead. All the business now referred to the masters is in future to be taken charge of by the Master of the Rolls and the three Vice Chancellors. Lord Cramworh said that "most of the obloquy which now hung about the Court of Chancery had arisen from the delay and the mode of transacting business in the Masters' office." Lord Campbell said that "the Masters in Chancery had drawn down upon the Court of Chancery had drawn down upon the Court of Chancery all the censure and disparagement which it labored under." The bill was read a first time. In the House of Commons the Attorney General obtained leave to bring in a bill to abolish grand juries within the metropolitan districts. Grand juries have been lightly esteemed for a long time, and only last week Mr. Szagen Gent Adams, the assistant judge at the Middlesex Sessions, stated from the bench that "the grand jury was perfectly useless in nine cases out of ten; this no sensible man could doubt." Mr. Herries, as President of the The Vicksburg Whig states that the Levee Commission- ry had arisen from the delay and the mode of transacting sible man could doubt," Mr. HERRIES, as President of the Board of Control, moved for the appointment of a committee to take into consideration the affairs of the East the circulation, and a decrease of £351,202 in the bul-India Company, in reference to a renewal of their char-llon, making the reserved and unemployed capital ter, which will expire in 1854. Mr. Herries stated the £12,087,714. The public deposites have decreased leading features of the charter of 1838, which so complete- £2,938,057, and the private ones increased £2,801,306; ly changed the relations of the company, not only one in consequence of the payment of the half-yearly divi-as respected their territorial rights, but their commercial dends; the other, in great measure, the result of their privileges also. Before 1883 the East India Company having been paid. The discounts and advances have were proprietors of the soil of all the territory which they increased £238,508 in the total amount; but the fact is beld; by the charter then granted that proprietorship was relinquished, and the territorial rights became vested in the British Crown, and part of the British Empire. The bullion is attributed to upwards of £700,000 having The company's previously exclusive right of trading with been sent to Australia in coin to purchase the gold found China was abandoned. In fact they were inhibited from any trading whatever. The stock of the East India Company, amount £6,000,000, was not to be subject to redemption until 1874; and on the part of Government it was at the present high prices. Consols, however, left off last stipulated that if, at any time between 1884 and 1874, night at 993. The abundance of money is to be attributed to a variety of causes, among which are successful and granted to the company, the latter should have the right of requiring the redemption of that stock at the rate of £200 for every £100 of stock so existing. The stock is many parts of it. To these may be added the uncertainty now worth from £60 to £70 above the £200. The company retained the entire patronage of the Indian administration, which they had possessed from the outset—the Governor General and the Commander-in-Chief alone excepted. Under this arrangement the affairs of India had amount of tonnage (672,496) which entered British ports. continued since 1884, and will remain until 1854; and it during the months of January and February last, 452.681 was for Parliament, Mr. Hunning said, to determine were British, 113,002 belonged to the United States, and whether the system should be continued, or some other mode better fitted to the purpose adopted. The fellowing was stated to have been hitherto the effects of the Sir Edward Beloner, is about departing on its interesting. harter of 1888. The revenue of India had increased from and hazardous cruize; it consists of the Assistance (flag £18.407,778 in 1834-'5 to £24,579,282 in 1850-'51. The ship) and its companion; the Resolute, Captain Krauerr; £18,407,778 in 1834-5 to £24,579,282 in 1850-51. The ship) and its companion; the Resolute, Captain Kellert; charges, however, had increased at a greater rate; they two screw-steamers, and the Intrepid, the Pioneer, and the were £18,602,250 in 1834-5, and £25,257,391 in 1850 North Star. The ladies of Woolwich have sent twelve and 1851, exhibiting a deficiency of £678,709. This dozen of dressed dolls, which are expected to be very acincreased expenditure had been owing to the wars in ceptable presents to the Esquimaux. Mr. and Mrs. which the company had been engaged. The war in Aff. Charles Kean have sent a quantity of theatrical dresses for ghanistan had cost ten millions sterling, and those with the use of the theatre, which has always proved such a Scinde and in the Punjaub not less than twenty-six mil-lions sterling, making an amount of £36,000,000 expend-A Calotype apparatus has been ordered by the Admiralty ed in war since the last renewal of the company's charter. The debt of the company had increased only twenty millions in the interval; therefore the revenue had been so buoyant as to meet the remaining sixteen millions of

ly improving; 2,818 natives were now employed by the n posts of administration, and some of them large salaries. Justice was administered by reductions have frequently been made, when the rate of interest, as at present, has been low.

The funds, between the years 1700 and 1800, were liable to great fluctuations, and principally from political causes: such were the depressions in nature, were included in Mr. Herries's speech. Mr. Ansrey moved that the entire affairs of India be referred to a commission to be appointed by her Majesty to visit India and make all necessary inquiries upon the subject. Mr. Baillie, Sir T. Colebrook, Mr. Hardinge, Mr. Huns, Sir J. W. Hogg, Sir R. Indias, Mr. Goulburn, and Lord John Russell spoke in favor of the proposition of Mr. Herries, and leave was given to bring in the bill. We have occupied a large space with Mr. Herries's speech, ecause, knowing that the real position of India is little known in England, we ventured to suppose that it was not much better known in the United States; if we are mistaken our good fellow-citizens must excuse us. Besides, we are quite confident, whatever may be the value of Mr. Herries's conclusions, his statements may be de-pended upon; they were in fact corroborated by members of all parties, and by some whose personal acquaint-ance with India renders them high authority upon the

> On Tuesday the royal assent was given to the Mutiny bill, and the bill continuing the patent law amendment act was read the third time and passed. The Marquis of CLANDICARDE inquired what were the intentions of the Government respecting the grant to Maynooth College. Lord Densy replied that the Government had no present intention to interfere with existing arangements. Earl GREY said the reply was not satisfactory; members of the administration were fishing for anti-Catholic votes, whilst the Government was most sedulously avoiding comitting itself upon the question at issue. In the course of the debate the Bishop of CASHEL said, "great numbers of Irish people who emigrated to America joined some Protestant church there, when freed from persecution; and while there were 7,500,000 Irishmen in the United States, even the propaganda itself claimed only 1,663,000 for the Catholic church." The Bishop must have included all the Irish and all the descendants of Irish people now inhabiting the United States. Is there no mode of correcting this, to us, self-evident incorrect estimate?

In the House of Commons Mr. Horseman introduced his motion respecting the induction of the Rev. Mr. BEN-NETT to the vicarage of Frone by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, after his forced resignation of the living of St. Barnabas, at Chelsea, on account of his tractarian (Roman Catholic) tendencies. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the behalf of the Government, promised a bona fide inquiry into the business, and the motion was laid on the table. This affair is pregnant with important consequence to the

Lord Dudley STUART moved for papers relative to the detention of Hungarian and other refugees at Kutayah, and the demands made by the Austrian and Russian Governments for their surrender.

The Court of Exchequer has pronounced its long-awaited judgment in the case of Alderman Salomons, against whom an action for penalties under the statute was brought, for having exercised his right to vote in the House of Commons as a member for Greenwich, having refused, as a follower of the Jewish faith, to take the oaths in the exact words of one of them. For doing so he was sued for large penalties, and three out of the four Barons of the Exchequer have declared him liable to their pay-ment. Baron Marris gave his opinion in favor of the Alderman, and Baron Alderson strongly urged the policy and propriety of immediate legislation on the subject, and honorably avowed the pain he felt in coming to a conclusion which he manifestly considered to be unworthy of English jurisprudence, and intrinsically unjust. Alderman Salomons has given notice that a writ of error will be prosecuted in the House of Lords, for the purpose of obtaining the decision of the highest judicial tribunal

in the kingdom upon this important question.

The House of Lords did not sit yesterday, and the business in the Commons was without interest. Mr. D'ISRAELI is rapidly becoming the leader of the Administration, not He apparently replies to questions which are put to him with more straightforward candor, certainly with more urbanity and civility, than Lord DERBY does. The ground of protection, in the shape of corn laws, is not only virtually but absolutely abandoned. Here are the last words of Mr. G. F. Young, the most thorough-going ad-

vocate of the corn laws, upon that subject :

The returns of the Bank of England for last week ex-

so buoyant as to meet the remaining sixteen millions of this extraordinary expenditure. The imports of India were in 1834-'5 £6,154,129; in 1848-'49 they were £12,549,000. The exports had increased from £8,000,000 to £18,000,000. The tonnage of shipping inwards had increased from 108,870 to 252,158; that outwards from 88,776 to 280,897. The territory in our possession had been increased 165,000 square miles, and the population 9,000,000 of persons. The Indian Government now formed one consolidated empire of 150,000,000 of British subspecches. The deputies are vexed at the subordi-